2015 Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2014

PWS ID #KY0050929

Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present the 2015 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. The Glasgow Water Company (GWC) maintains its own water quality testing laboratory that is certified by the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, Division of Water. Our experienced and certified laboratory personnel analyze tests on water samples 365 days a year to assure water safety and quality. These samples are taken from the treatment process as well as from various sites within the distribution system. We would like the public to be assured that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product direct to the tap. Water is the most indispensable product in every home, and we ask everyone to be conservative and help us in our efforts to protect the water source.

Presently the GWC is the 14th largest water utility in the State of Kentucky among 496 utilities. The GWC has a service area encompassing 444 square miles and maintains 888 miles of water mains serving 16,600 water customers and 148 miles of sewer mains serving 6,000 wastewater customers. The GWC also provides wholesale water service to five surrounding utilities including the City of Edmonton (Metcalfe County), Allen County Water District, Fountain Run Water District, Green River Valley Water District, and Caveland Environmental Authority. On average the GWC distributes over 2.7 billion gallons of water and treats 750 million gallons of waste water annually.

Barren River Reservoir Water Treatment Plant, Lucas KY

Water Treatment Plant Operations Receives 6th AWOP Award

The GWC for the 6th consecutive year has achieved the U.S Environmental Protection Agency's Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) designation. The AWOP program provides tools and approaches for drinking water systems to meet water quality optimization goals and provides an increased and sustainable level of public health protection to consumers. The GWC Water Treatment Plants (Barren River Reservoir WTP and Beaver Creek WTP) are 2 of 61 water treatment plants recognized by the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet for consistently producing drinking water that exceeded state and federal water quality standards. The 61 systems honored are among 149 public and private water treatment plants in the state that participated in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's AWOP Program.

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NOTICE: IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Another Source for information on water quality is the Kentucky Division of Water's website: www.water.ky.gov/dw/

Spanish (Español) - Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Source Information

The GWC operates two water treatment plants, both treating surface water. They are the Barren River Reservoir Water Treatment Plant (A) located in Lucas, and the Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant (B) located north of Glasgow. The Barren River Reservoir Water Treatment Plant's raw water source is Barren River Lake while the Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant draws raw water from Beaver Creek. The water from both plants blend together in the distribution system and serves residential customers in Barren County, and Allen County.

A source water assessment has been completed. The Barren River Lake has one KPDES permitted discharger, an under-ground storage tank, agricultural chemical users and oil and gas wells that could be possible sources of contamination. The Beaver Creek Plant has two bridges, several oil and gas wells, one KPDES permitted discharger, an underground storage tank and agricultural chemical users upstream and in proximity of its intake. The final source water assessment with the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is available for review at the Barren River Area Development District (BRADD) office located at 177 Graham Avenue, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary Contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers and are not required in this Water Quality Report. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of your drinking water. Secondary data contains range for both source plant A and B.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/l	0.04 mg/l
Chloride	250 mg/l	24.2 mg/l
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.13
Sulfate	250 mg/l	10 mg/l
Sodium	Optimum Level = 20 mg/l	2.8 mg/l

Regulated Contaminants in the Water Supply

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants. Examples include viruses and bacteria that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, septic systems, and waste water treatment plants.

Inorganic Contaminants. Examples include salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides. These may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.

Organic Chemical Contaminants. These include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants. These can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality Data

In the Water Quality Data Table, you may find terms or abbreviations that are unfamiliar. To help you better understand the results, the following definitions are provided. Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Turbidity = A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system**.**

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

BDL = Below Detection Levels - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Range of Detection = This is the lowest and highest levels of detection.

N/A = Not Applicable - Does not apply.

ppm = Parts per million - Milligrams per liter, (mg/l).

ppb = Parts per billion - Micrograms per liter, (µg/L).

ppt = Parts per trillion - Nanograms per liter, (ng/l)

pCi/L = Picocuries per liter - Measure of the radioactivity in water.

mrem/yr = Millirems per year - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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Regulated Contaminant Test Results

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Contaminant [code] (units)	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative Samples of filtered water	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	A= B=	0.311 0.29	99 100	NO NO	Soil runoff

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria % positive samples	5%	0		2%	N/A	Jul-14	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	A= B=	1.5 1.5	1.5 to 1.5 1.5 to 1.5	Jan-14 Jan-14	NO NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic [1005] (ppm)	10	N/A	A= B=	4.6 4.1	0 to 4.6 0 to 4.1	Mar-14 Mar-14	NO NO	Natural erosion; runoff from orchards or glass and electronics production wastes
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A= B=	0.02 0.021	0.02 to 0.02 0.021 to 0.021	Mar-14 Mar-14	NO NO	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) Sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3		0.171 (90th percentile)	0.0047 to 0.541	Jul-13	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4		0.80	0.6 to 0.8	Mar-14	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppm) Sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0		4 (90th percentile)	0 to 60	Jul-13	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= B=	2 2.7	0.1 to 2 0.1 to 2.7	Mar-14 Mar-14	NO NO	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium [1045] (ppm)	50	50	A= B=	1.9 2.4	1.9 to 1.9 2.4 to 2.4	Mar-14 Mar-14	NO NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level = lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A= B=	1.49 2.12	0.86 to 2.13 1 to 3.73	2014	NO NO	Naturally present in environment
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		1.18 (highest average)	0.37 to 2.05	2014	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA (ppb) (Stage 1) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		37 (average)	6 to 68 (range of system sites)	2014	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		41 (average)	6 to 68 (range of individual sites)	2014	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 1) [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		43 (average)	11 to 75 (range of system sites)	2014	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		49 (average)	11 to 75 (range of individual sites)	2014	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Note: Source "A" = Barren River Reservoir Water Treatment Plant, Source "B" = Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Glasgow Water Company

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Tim Smiley WTP Superintendent, at 270-651-3727 or 126 East Public Square, Glasgow, KY 42141.

Contaminant	Average	Source	Min - Max	Units	Max Date
Total Chromium	0.424	A	0 - 3.39	ppb	Aug 2013
	1.609	B	0 - 11.3	ppb	Aug 2013
Strontium	69.725	A	49.2 - 84.6	ppb	Nov 2013
	147.9	B	70.2 - 205	ppb	Aug 2013
Vanadium	.282	A	0 - .49	ppb	Aug 2013
	.534	B	.201 - .769	ppb	Aug 2013
Chromium-6	.059	A	0 - .1	ppb	Feb 2014
	.114	B	.07 - .15	ppb	Feb 2014
Molybdenum	0.291	A	0 - 1.17	ppb	Nov 2013
Chlorate	30.95	A	0 - 87.6	ppb	May 2013
	9.925	B	0 - 41.2	ppb	Aug 2013

Note: Source "A" = Barren River Reservoir Water Treatment Plant, Source "B" = Beaver Creek Water Treatment Plant.

HOME PLUMBING AND LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Our Mission:

To provide the highest quality water and wastewater services at the lowest possible cost, while continuing our commitment to meet the needs of today's customers as well as future generations.

GWC

Additional copies of this Water Quality Report are available at our main office located at 126 East Public Square or by visiting our website at www.glasgowh2o.com. If you have any questions about the information contained within this report, please contact Tim Smiley, WTP Superintendent, at 270-651-3727. The Glasgow Water and Sewer Commission's regular monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 3:00 P.M. CST at the Glasgow Water Company office located at 126 East Public Square.

Customer Service

Regular Business Hours:

Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

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